

Witness Accuses McCarthy Of Aiming to Overthrow Gov't

Daily Worker

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Pampering Rhee

An Editorial

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER is telling the mothers and fathers of America not to get too impatient over the truce delay in Korea.

That is a pretty galling remark while 650 more American casualties—dead and wounded—were added to America's heartbreak last week because Syngman Rhee won't accept peace and Washington won't insist that he accept it.

It is simply an outrage that men are dying every day in Korea because Eisenhower and General Clark pamper the war-hungry puppet Rhee who shouts that he won't observe a truce unless Washington promises him to start the war again three months from now!

Rhee is no formidable obstacle which must be pampered and babied while our

men are dying because of him. Rhee doesn't even control the South Korean army, as Washington columnist Robert Allen revealed in his syndicated column Tuesday.

The President's effort to sooth an angry people who have been waiting for a Korean truce shows that the country's hatred for the war criminal Rhee is growing. But this means that all Americans should be demanding that Eisenhower refuse to let another life be lost because of Rhee!

Washington should fulfill its signed agreement in the prisoners!

Washington should stop all aid of any kind to Rhee, the aggressor.

Also, Congress ought to adopt Senator Henrikson's proposal to probe Rhee's war provocation which has been costing the tragedies of every day's dead and wounded since he balked the truce at the last minute.

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The country's number one book burner, Sen. Joseph McCarthy, was today charged with "conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence." This charge came from the artist, Rockwell Kent, who was subpoenaed before McCarthy's Senate Investigating Subcommittee along with Richard O. Boyer, veteran newspaperman, and Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, literary critic.

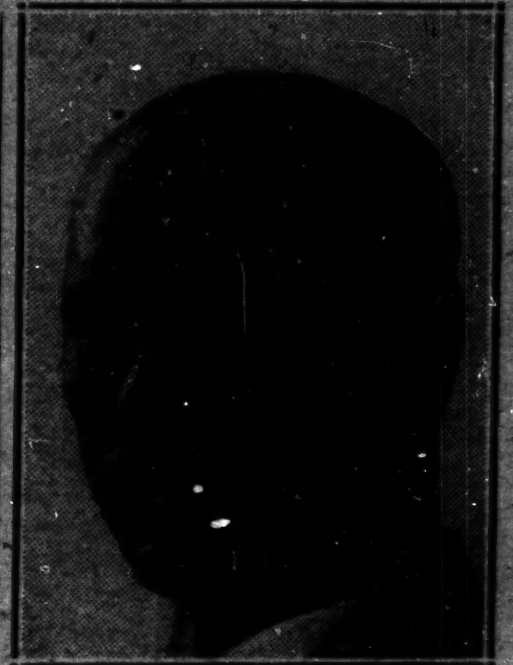
The determined, dignified defense of America's literary and democratic heritage by these three men exposed the McCarthy inquisition for its fascist-like ignorance and hatred of culture, and was an object lesson as to the kind of empty spiritual shell into which the McCarthyites would transform the country.

Ostensibly the men were called because McCarthy's playboy snoopers, Roy Cohn and David Schine, had "discovered" their books in overseas libraries. But in typical pattern, McCarthy and his aides sought to transform the proceedings into an attack on written thoughts and ideas.

Kent, whose art can be found in the Library of Congress, was the first witness; and immediately McCarthy began the fishing expedition into his political beliefs. The artist, a slender gray-haired man, boldly affirmed he had contributed and still contributes money to organizations that had been listed as "Communist fronts" by the attorney general.

AMERICAN RIGHT

He avowed his American right to support "any organization that serves a good cause," regardless of how the attorney general views the question. "The fact that they are listed by the attorney general



KENT

as subversive," he said, "does not sway me in the least, I am a man who makes up his own mind."

He said that long ago he had come to the conclusion that such organizations were essential to the progress of the country. "What would America be without these so-called fronts and Communist organizations?" he asked—but got no answer.

Like the other witnesses, Kent invoked the Fifth Amendment to balk McCarthy's probing into his political convictions, making it clear, as the others did later, that such action cannot be considered to carry any imputations of some sort of "guilt."

McCarthy refused to let Kent speak after he invoked constitutional protection. The illustrator said he was not going to give a "lecture" but was going to charge the committee with "conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence."

STATEMENT

Although McCarthy rushed him off the stand before he could make his statement, Kent gave (Continued on Page 5)

What About

Senate Report on McCarthy \$\$\$?

It is six months now that U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell has been sitting on a Senate report which asks this question:

How could Wisconsin Senator McCarthy bank more than \$115,000 in cash on an annual salary of \$15,000 during a period of four years?

Brownell has been letting this report gather dust. The Senate committee sent it to him for action. But Brownell doesn't act against McCarthy's weird financial dealings. Instead, he is hounding innocent Americans for deportation, arrest and general persecution.

Investigate McCarthy's financial deals as asked by the Senate committee in January.

That is what should be told to Brownell in thousands of resolutions from all organizations up and down the land. Get your local to pass such a resolution.

(Continued on Page 6)

Eisenhower Tries to Blunt Nation's Anger Against Rhee

President Eisenhower yesterday told the American people to cheer up and not be so discouraged about the breakdown in truce negotiations in Korea, because, he said, he felt deep down in his heart that everything would turn out all right. He didn't say anything about the 650 new casualties reported since last week, which brings the U. S. total to 137,512.

The President wouldn't give a straight answer as to why he felt confident of a satisfactory solution to the Korean fiasco, even though South Korean president Syngman Rhee thus far refuses to budge from his bloodthirsty anti-truce position. Eisenhower said Rhee's truculent attitude was probably caused by his emotional state of mind.

From Seoul, Korea, Gen. Mark Clark didn't seem to share his chief's confidence in Rhee. Clark was holding secret sessions with his top aides apparently in anticipation of new crises brought on by Rhee's "totally unacceptable" truce terms.

"NEW ANGLES"

Rhee had sent a new letter restating his determination against "any peaceful solution to the Korean question" to Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson. Robertson had accused Rhee of backtracking on his original acceptance of the armistice terms and bringing up "new angles, new phrases and subjects not discussed."

South Korean Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tae said Rhee's latest note merely reiterated the previous objections to a truce. "Whether the position is final or not," Pyun said, "that is the present position."

(The President (Rhee) has been

spaired of any peaceful solution to the Korean question. He believes that nothing but military means can bring about the unification of Korea."

OTHER PROBLEMS

Eisenhower, in his White House press conference, also:

1. Praised counter-revolutionary provocateurs in the People's De-

mocracies, assuring them that the U. S. government would stand behind any disorders they create.

2. Said the Big Three Foreign Ministers meeting here July 10 will try to reach better understanding rather than concrete agreements.

3. Said he thinks that a new directive involving books in U. S. overseas libraries will clear up the

situation.

4. Asserted he has not changed his basic position against a proposed amendment by Sen. John W. Bricker (R-O) to limit the President's treaty-making power. But Eisenhower said he would not object to a simple statement of the aims of supporters of the Bricker proposal.

Halley Nomination Snags Dewey Plan to Grab City Hall

By MICHAEL SINGER

The Liberal Party nomination of City Council President Rudolph Halley last Tuesday night at a citywide conference of 500 party delegates has upset the campaign strategy of both Dewey Republicans and Democratic machine bosses. While Halley was preparing

a statement which may be issued today or tomorrow, both major parties were concerned with organizing a swift "Stop Halley" drive to impede the independent anti-machine momentum which has been so strongly evidenced in recent newspaper polls and community straw votes.

As part of the technique to gang up on the Liberal nominee, Republicans were reported ready to nominate Rep. Jacob K. Javits who has already declared himself "ready to nominate Rep. Jacob K. Javits who has already declared

himself "ready" to accept a Dewey designation, GOP strategists thus hoped to draw away enough votes from Halley to clinch election of a mayor who would continue the City Hall conspiracy with Albany.

As for the Democrats, they were banking on a four-pronged electoral probability: Either a bipartisan deal with Republicans behind the Democratic District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, Gov. Dewey's favorite candidate; nomination of Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt; "drafting" of Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security Admini-

stration director; and a flank attack by Kings County Judge Samuel Leibowitz as an "independent" City Fusion Party candidate with machine support to wear votes from Halley.

With Javits and Leibowitz as "good government" nominees which the machine leaders hope will cut into Halley's independent strength, and Roosevelt a possible Democratic nomination, the Dewey and Tammany brain-trusters are confident that they can back Hal-

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Delegates at the convention represented 30,000 union members, primarily in steel, lumber and communications.

Among the laws condemned by the convention were the Smith Act, under which leaders of the Communist Party were convicted and imprisoned, the McCarran Internal Security Act, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and the Magnuson Waterfront Screening Act.

The Smith Act, the CIO resolution said, "is operated... through the use of paid spies and stool-pigeons" and endangers "the freedom of every active union member."

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Other resolutions adopted laid down a policy of solidarity with all striking unions, reaffirmed devotion to the idea of organic labor unity, called for Taft-Hartley repeal and defeat of the Lucas bill banning industry-wide bargaining.

Delegates rapped the Eisenhower administration's giveaway of tidelands oil as a step toward delivering to private enterprise "power and flood control dams, national forests, atomic energy plants and others." A tax program



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"What made Eisenhower step out of the McCarthy line at Dartmouth," declared the article, "is a puzzle. But he soon got to worrying about what McCarthy would say before McCarthy said it and suppressed a report of his own speech on the Voice of America foreign propaganda service. Then when McCarthy did sound off, the President crawled and decided publicly that maybe it was all right to burn some books."

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their honor in order to save their lives, and the inhuman prolongation of the process of execution in the electric chair."

(Then follow the signatures of the 29 health workers, doctors and nurses.)

'My Feet Ache'

The day after the stay of execution, a little woman joined the poster parade at Bond Street. She was old, at least 80, and very frail.

Fearlessly she walked with her poster in the midst of the heavy traffic. After the parade she told us how she had tried to persuade her neighbor to join the poster parade. The neighbor said her feet ached after her housework and shopping.

"Your feet ache!" this woman had told her. "Well, my feet ache also. And I want that Ethel Rosenberg should be able to say 'How

my feet ache after I have done my housework and my shopping."

Dear Ethel, dear Julius, forgive us. Forgive us that we failed to move the hard-hearted, the cowards, the enemies of truth and democracy.

Now let there be an end to our weeping. We pledge ourselves to work with all our strength for the sort of world you worked and died for. The measure of our success shall be your monument.

(Mrs.) PAULINE LEWIN, London, W.3.

An Inspiration

As I look at our youngsters, I wonder if I could have stuck it out to the end as the Rosenbergs did.

I don't know, but I do know that their quiet, heroic steadfast-

(Continued on Page 4)

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my feet ache after I have done my housework and my shopping."

Dear Ethel, dear Julius, forgive us. Forgive us that we failed to move the hard-hearted, the cowards, the enemies of truth and democracy.

New let there be an end to our weeping. We pledge ourselves to work with all our strength for the sort of world you worked and died for. The measure of our success shall be your monument.

(Mrs.) PAULINE LEWIN, London, W.3.

An Inspiration

As I look at our youngsters, I wonder if I could have stuck it out to the end as the Rosenbergs did.

I don't know, but I do know that their quiet, heroic steadfast-

(Continued on Page 4)

Nine-Month Provocation by Rhee Preceded Korea War, British Peace Leader Declares

WHITTIER, Cal., July 1.—Nine months of provocation by the Syngman Rhee government against North Korea preceded the Korean war, as proved by documentary evidence, it was declared here by Stuart Morris, general secretary of England's Peace Pledge Union.

Morris, who was held on Ellis Island for six weeks before being allowed into the U. S., addressed a session of the "Little Whittier Institute," held at the Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church. The session was in preparation for the

institute of international relationship, now being held at Whittier College, under sponsorship of the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee.

Morris pointed out that Rhee, whom he called "corrupt" jailed deputies of the Korean Parliament who answered North Korean calls for joint conferences to effect unification of Korea through negotiation of differences between the northern and southern sections, Morris emphasized.

U. S. intervention in Korea was

undertaken in direct violation of the United Nations charter, Morris said.

That charter, he pointed out, provides for unanimous vote of the five-member Security Council before UN "police action" may be taken legally. The U. S., Morris said, instituted its intervention despite Soviet veto of "police action" proposals.

The Security Council's requirement of unanimity, the British peace leader said, was effected during formation of the UN, pre-

cisely to avoid such intervention.

Another speaker at the "Little Whittier Institute" was Norman J. Whitney, board member of the Friends Service Committee. Morris and Whitney declared that the Soviet Union "wants a peaceful co-existence" with the U. S., and such desires can be made a part of U. S. foreign policy by action of the people.

Morris emphasized to the "little institute's" 200 participants that the success of a peace drive in the so-called "Western nations" rests

primarily in the hands of the people.

"One nation," Morris said, "can initiate the drive for peace. And one person can initiate moves for disarmament right now. You can write your Congressman."

"You can belong to an organization which is fighting for peace."

Morris and Whitney said that while the people of many nations may not be entirely convinced of Soviet desires for peaceful co-existence, neither are they convinced that "the U. S. has good intentions" in this sphere.

Marcantonio Hits 'Fraud' on City's Welfare Recipients

Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, alleged yesterday in letters to Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri that a "so-called new policy of the New York City Department of Welfare to take effect July 1" cancels out the increased allotments granted to meet the 15 percent rent rise by imposing cuts in all other welfare budget items for thousands of welfare recipients.

"By this devious, dishonest and fraudulent method, the Welfare Department passes the rent increase on to the welfare recipients," Marcantonio declared.

Marcantonio's letter to the Governor and the Mayor stated:

"The Department of Welfare of the City of New York is practicing a so-called new policy to take effect July 1, 1953. They have given it no publicity for the obvious reason that the application of this policy works undue hardship on welfare recipients."

"Here is what it is. When landlords obtained a 15 percent increase, welfare clients obtained this increase from the Department of Welfare. This existed for the months of May and June."

"Under the so-called new policy that now goes into effect, the 15 percent increase figures in the budget allowances of welfare recipients in the item marked 'Shelter' but it is then eliminated by reductions on all other items bringing the family welfare budget to what it was prior to the rent increase. In other words, by this devious, dishonest and fraudulent method, the Welfare Department passes the increase on to the welfare recipients."

"This is chiseling on the part of the New York City Department of Welfare, its Commissioner and its subordinates at the expense of the unfortunates who have to subsist on welfare budgets."

Concluding his letter, Marcantonio challenged Dewey as follows:

"As Governor of the State of New York, and as one in charge of your State Department of Social Welfare, where do you stand on this new policy? What are you going to do about it?"

In a similar challenge in the letter to the Mayor, Marcantonio asked:

"As Mayor of the City of New York, and as the one in charge of your City Department of Welfare, where do you stand on this new policy? What are you going to do about it?"

LOCKOUT OKAYED IN U. S. APPEALS COURT RULING

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (FP).—One of the mainstays of organized labor's rights was under attack here by the Ninth U. S. Court of Appeals which reversed an NLRB decision and declared a lockout was not an unfair labor practice but a "legitimate defense" by employers.

The case involved was the five-week lockout of the AFL Master Furniture Workers Guild in the summer of 1949 by 11 San Francisco furniture dealers. Chief Judge William Denman called the lockout "a temporary layoff to meet the union's announced whip-sawing process."

The employers locked out the workers after the union called a selective strike against a few dealers. This selective striking Denman called "powerful and efficient economic coercion." He condemned the NLRB ruling as a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act which he said was intended "to create equality in the economic struggle between employer and employee."

AFL CARPENTERS STRIKE AT JOPPA ATOM PROJECT

JOPPA, Ill., July 1.—AFL construction of the Joppa Steam Electric Project, an atomic facility, was halted today because of a strike by about 80 AFL carpenters. It was the 37th strike since construction began about 29 months ago.

John Koopman, general superintendent of the plant, said the carpenters walked out Tuesday in a dispute with AFL electricians over erection of hanging scaffolds.

Charges Price Collusion by Big Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A representative of oil and gas dealers testified today that recent price increases resulted from "collusion" among the big oil companies.

Paul E. Hadlick, counsel for the National Oil Marketers Association, told the House Commerce Committee that the oil producers made "arrangements" to make sure that all of them boosted prices despite a surplus of oil.

Hadlick testified that producers are able to "manipulate" production through state agencies.

"By manipulation in Texas," he said, "you could have \$5 oil, and there is nothing you could do about it." The present price, including recent 25-cent increase, is about \$2.95 a barrel for crude oil.

Hadlick said oil companies have made "exorbitant profits." The Sinclair Oil Co., he said, had \$3,700,000 in net profits after taxes in 1940, but by 1948 had \$81,000,000, an increase of 2,037 percent.

Lloyd C. Halvorson, an economist for the National Grange, said every one-cent increase in the price of gasoline will cost farmers \$100,000,000 a year.

China Increases Maternal, Child Care Centers

PEKING, July 1.—Nearly 30,000 maternity hospitals, children's hospitals and child care centers are now operating in China, according to data published here on International Children's Day.

In 1952 there were 2,738 nurseries in factories, mines, government enterprises and schools, an increase of 22 times compared with 1949. In addition, many tens of thousands of child care centers of various types have been set up in towns and villages for working mothers.

In Peking maternity hospitals, a drop of maternal mortality from seven per 1,000 to 0.7 per 1,000 has been recorded.

Soviets' New UN Aid Arrives Here

Ilya S. Chernyshev, the Soviet Union's new assistant secretary-general of the United Nations, arrived yesterday and will assume his duties tomorrow.

Chernyshev's appointment to succeed Constantin Zinchenko as assistant secretary-general in charge of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs was announced by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld May 26.

Chernyshev arrived on the Queen Elizabeth. At UN headquarters he visited briefly with Dragoslav Protitch of Yugoslavia, the principal director of his department, and with Hammarskjöld.

Rabbi Cronbach Says Rosenbergs Refused to Lie

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, of the Hebrew Union College here, told the press that the Rosenbergs "chose to die rather than to lie." In an interview

printed in the Cincinnati Post, Rabbi Cronbach said that when he first became interested in the case, he thought the death penalty was excessive.

"But," he added, "as I saw more and more of the case I began to doubt whether they had committed the crime."

Rabbi Cronbach described as "inaccurate" nationwide press reports of hissing at the Rosenbergs funeral services when he said he believed that the government officials felt they were doing right.

"When the press reports speak of hissing and heckling it is not accurate," he said. "There was a commotion in the audience, but somebody seemed to repress it. The services were reverent."

Gov't to Lift Curtain for Soviet Chess Players

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The government has decided to let a team of Soviet citizens enter the U. S. next month to participate in an international chess tournament in New York, it was learned today.

The State Department spokesman said Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has authorized temporary admission of the Soviet chess team. The spokesman said about 15 members will play in the tournament scheduled to begin July 15.

Mrs. Davidoff Deported by Plane to Canada

Mrs. Goldie Bessie Davidoff of Flushing and her four-year-old daughter Eliza were hustled off from Ellis Island Tuesday, placed aboard a Montreal-bound Colonial Airlines plane and deported to Canada.

Arrested for deportation May 22, Mrs. Davidoff and her child were imprisoned on Ellis Island and denied the right of bail.

The formal deportation order against the mother and child charged the mother had been "employed or affiliated" with the Communist Party, the Civil Rights Congress and the International Workers Order.

New Arrests in Greece Reported

LONDON, July 1 (ALN).—Many persons freed from island concentration camps a year ago were rearrested in May, according to reports received here from Athens.

Among them was T. Karoussos, for many years a leading actor of the National Theater in Greece. Freed early in 1952, Karoussos had formed a new theatrical company whose first presentation had met with acclaim. He was arrested again May 20 and taken to the Piraeus Transit Depot enroute to

Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims

Two years ago 11 leaders of the Communist Party, the first victims of the thought-control Smith Act, began serving five-year prison terms. Since then more than four-score working class leaders have been indicted under the Smith Act, two score convicted.

In the fight for amnesty for the Smith Act victims, The Worker is publishing a four-page supplement this week. Articles include:

• McCarthyism Is Un-American

• The Bill of Rights Is a Smith Act Victim

• How Smith Act Frames Up Injure Labor

• War Hysteria: Freedom's Public Enemy No. 1



Free the Victims of War Hysteria

In The Worker This Sunday

Extra copies of the Amnesty Supplement are being printed for mass distribution. The price is \$2 per thousand. Orders for the supplement must be received by 6 p.m. today.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The St. Louis Freedom Plan

IF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the great Abolitionist and Civil War Negro leader had advanced a 90-year program for freedom back in 1863, he would have been laughed out of Abolitionist ranks. Yet, 90 years after Lincoln's signature was affixed to the Emancipation Proclamation those whom he was supposed to free still seek the rights of citizenship promised them.

We were reminded of this last week during the sessions of the 44th NAACP convention in the St. Louis Municipal Auditorium. There the delegates unanimously and enthusiastically adopted a program to end Negro second class citizenship by the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1963.

The decision was taken in a building in walking distance from the courthouse in which the trial of Dred Scott took place in 1847. It was taken in a southern city where the last slave was sold in the U. S. and whose people contributed greatly to Lincoln's armies. History was transpiring in an historical setting. But these overtones can be discerned after the hurly burly of the convention is over.

TO BE SURE, even now, nearly a week after the convention closed, not every one who attended the St. Louis meeting will have mulled over the content of the slogan "We want to be free by 'Sixty Three!'" For it encompasses more than was present in the convention. For freedom to come by '63, means not just the raising of money, as some put forth in the convention; it means the raising of hu-

man beings and conscious social forces.

Freedom—real freedom—means that in 1963 there will be no one who can without fear of punishment relegate any citizen of this nation to a position of second class citizenship. No Talmadge, in Georgia, and no Byrnes, in South Carolina, can with impunity thumb their noses at the Supreme Court and the Constitution. No sheriff in a Louisiana parish (county) can bar the ballot box with a gun to any Negro who wishes to cast his vote. And no employer can say to a Negro worker that there are no jobs and then hire the white worker who is the next in line.

Freedom for Negroes is a big subject and it requires big thinking and big action. The NAACP should be congratulated for initiating this idea and inspiring the slogan, "We Want To Be Free by Sixty Three." But it is my opinion that the job is too big for any one organization to carry through.

In my opinion, the young delegates to the NAACP convention were correct when they asked that a time-table for freedom be established. They wanted the plan spelled out and they wanted to know when we would accomplish what. And they wanted to know how all organizations would be involved.

WELL, AS THE NAACP has said on many occasions, "Freedom is everybody's business." Now it is time to ask, "What is everybody going to do about freedom by '63?" Are the churches going to adopt a plan to see that jimcrow church membership is wiped out? Will the labor movement incorporate a time-table for freedom in its

program, wiping out color bars that exist in trade unions? Will the organized workers write their own FEPC laws and enforce them on the shop level?

Will political groups write freedom planks in the platforms and initiate legislative campaigns for freedom in every political subdivision throughout the nation? Will lawyers' groups rally to the defense of the Constitution and pledge to use the courts in defense of those whose rights are violated daily by the racists in power?

Ten years is a short time and freedom has been missing from these shores for so long and bigotry is so entrenched, that it is going to take the combined efforts of every single democrat (small "d") in this land to realize the simple demand of freedom in that span of years.

THE NAACP HAS GIVEN itself and the entire nation a goal to reach, a crusade toward a new horizon of freedom. And none of us has to be a Negro or a member of the NAACP to join the crusade. We need only to hold to our belief in peace, freedom and brotherhood. These have been the cornerstones of the workers' movement.

How much longer are we to tolerate the medieval superstitions represented in the maintenance of official racist policies? Ten years is much too long a period. But we can make up now for the lost time of hundreds of years.

Indonesia Peace Congress in August

JAKARTA, June 30 (ALN).—An All-Indonesian Peace Congress will be held in August, the National Peace Committee announced. Chairman of the preparatory committee is Faisuna Said, member of Parliament.

Guatemala Unionists To Study in Vienna

GUATEMALA CITY, June 30 (ALN).—The Guatemala Trade Union Federation has named nine union leaders to attend a three-month course sponsored by the World Federation of Trade Unions in Vienna.

London Doctors Protest Rosenberg Murders

(Continued from Page 2)

ness is an inspiration to go on and try much harder than before to further those ideals for which they faced that ghastly death.

And if all those who feel the same increase their efforts, then the Rosenbergs' contribution to peace and world understanding will far exceed anything they themselves would have imagined possible and they will live again in the triumph of decency over Sydenham Housewife.

Methodism

I have on several occasions recently noted that various of our Labor misleaders claim that their principles spring from Methodism rather than Marxism.

In Hyde Park, Dr. Donald Soper, the Methodist leader, demanded clemency for the victims of American fascism, who have since been murdered.

When I contrast this with the action of the Labor "leaders" in refusing to sign and actually

delaying, the M.P.'s telegram to Eisenhower calling for a repeal of the death sentence on the Rosenbergs, I can only say with Mr. Pollitt that I wouldn't have their consciences for anything the world has to offer.

Tribute to Lawyer

To the many tributes to the deathless heroism of the Rosenbergs which you have printed, may I add a word about their lawyer Emanuel Bloch?

The great fight he put up to establish the innocences of his truly wonderful clients; the lead which he gave at the various stages of the world campaign to save them; his firm and dignified pleas to the U. S. President for clemency, and his final desperate battle in the courts, must inspire democratic lawyers all over the world.

No doubt the thoughts and feelings of the Rosenbergs, when they knew that all attempts to save their lives had failed, are beyond human imagination.

And for Bloch, who has shown himself to be such a fighter, the movement when he realized that there was nothing more that he could do for his clients must have been agonizing.

Now he has declared that he will fight on, to prove the Rosenbergs' innocence. It is to be hoped that lawyers will not lag behind in giving him support in this noble campaign.

Ralph Millner,

Temple London, E. C. 4.

Hypocrisy

The hypocrisy of the statement issued by Eisenhower reveals casuistry and cowardice which would have shamed Pontius Pilate.

The Rosenbergs refused to manufacture the lies for which their evil inquisitors had offered to trade their lives.

This crime underlines as little else could the mental and moral prostitution that grips the U. S. A cancer is spreading in the system of that nation, and the death struggle of the "American Way of Life" cannot be long delayed.

Richmond. P. M. Hill.

Children's Fund

The only encouragement we can draw from this so very sad event is the unity of purpose shown by people of good will all over the world.

The Rosenbergs are dead—we can no longer help them, but surely we can still help their children. It will not be easy for them, growing up in McCarthy's U. S.

A fund for them will surely receive widespread support. I would be honored to donate the first Pound if a fund is organized.

We surely owe this to the memory of courageous Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Southampton. Rex Fletcher.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7854.

questions and answers

ON THE SOVIET UNION

By JOSEPH CLARK

There were so many questions asked at my first public meeting after my return from the Soviet Union that I could not answer them all that night. Since they are of general interest I am answering them in these columns. Readers who have additional questions are invited to write to me care of this paper.

QUESTION: It is claimed that the effects of the price cuts in the Soviet Union have been negated by devaluation of the ruble which makes foreign goods more expensive on the domestic market. What is your opinion?

ANSWER: The first five post-war general retail price cuts doubled the value of the ruble. On April 1, this year, the sixth such price cut further increased the purchasing power of the ruble. When I came to the Soviet Union in August, 1950, a meat pie cost me 85 kopeks. When I left in May, this year, the same meat pie cost me 45 kopeks. The price reductions affect foreign-made as well as domestic goods. For example, on April 1, imported oranges, lemons and bananas cost one half what they did the day before.

QUESTION: What is the function of a trial if not to prove or disprove the guilt of the defendant? Why are defendants always found guilty in political trials in the Soviet Union? Or is the real purpose of these trials merely for propaganda?

ANSWER: According to the Soviet constitution and legal code the function of a trial is to prove or disprove the guilt of the defendant. Trials are public, and I saw several, and the accused have the right to be defended by counsel, produce witnesses, cross-examine opposing witnesses. Preliminary investigation, before a case is brought to trial, does play a much bigger part in Soviet legal procedure than in ours. During this preliminary investigation the prosecution is obligated to adduce sufficient evidence in support of the charges to warrant a trial.

Supreme Court decisions have stated that both in the preliminary investigation as well as in the trial itself there can be no presumption of guilt until conviction by a court trial. Convictions in lower courts can be, and have been appealed and reversed in higher courts.

The questioner may have in mind the trials of the Trotskyites and Bukharinites in the late 30's. The U. S. Ambassador in Moscow, Davies, who attended those trials, wrote a report to Secretary of State Hull on March 17, 1938, saying:

"After daily observation of the witnesses, their manner of testifying, the unconscious corroborations which developed, and other facts in the course of the trial, together with others of which a judicial notice should be taken, it is my opinion so far as the political defendants are concerned, sufficient crimes under Soviet law, among those charged in the indictment, were established by the proof and beyond a reasonable doubt to justify the verdict of treason and the adjudication of the punishment provided by Soviet criminal statutes."

QUESTION: Do most of the universities have as large psychology departments as the U. S.? Is there recognition of Freud, etc.?

ANSWER: Most of the universities have large psychology departments. Psychology is also taught in the last year of secondary school, the 10th. Freudian psychology is "recognized" as a form of bourgeois psychology, and Soviet students learn bourgeois viewpoints as well as Marxist. The works of bourgeois philosophers and psychologists are available to students in the universities and big libraries. However, Freud, and other bourgeois psychologists, are strongly criticized in the course of study, and Freudianism is considered idealist and unscientific.

QUESTION: Do you claim despite reports of the UN and thousands of refugees that there is no slave labor in the USSR? The N. Y. Times says there are millions.

ANSWER: I didn't see any slave labor in the Soviet Union. That wouldn't be proof that there is none, any more than the Times or UN statements constitute proof that it does exist. But I traveled extensively in several Soviet Republics. I visited many cities and villages and was off the beaten track quite a bit. I went by car, bus, boat, railroad, airplane and by foot. I visited the exact spot around Kiev where, according to a map put out by the AFL and publicized by the N. Y. Times, there was supposed to be slave labor camps. I found prosperous collective farms but no slave camps.

However, there are criminals in the USSR. And the penal system of the Soviet Union is based primarily on rehabilitation of criminals through socially useful work. They call it corrective labor. Those criminals work and receive pay and many of them have received medals and awards for outstanding labor services. Many learn skilled trades for the first time.

I saw prisoners at work in the Soviet Union. They had no chains, wore no uniforms and were not being driven. I saw them working and I saw them leaning on shovels.

Soviet penologists have told me that one reason they don't have the kind of prison riots they read about in the U. S. is that prisoners in the Soviet Union have every hope of becoming useful members of society again. This belief was reinforced by the recent amnesty under which almost all prisoners were either released or had their sentences cut.

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IMPEACH DIXIECRAT WHEELER!

GEORGIA DIXIECRAT Rep. Wheeler figured that the frameup of Justice Douglas would be easy because of the hysteria whipped up by the press against the innocent couple.

But Wheeler miscalculated.

Not only did he have to confess in a slinking way that his slanders against Justice Douglas were crude fakes, but it was obvious also that the House judiciary sub-committee had sensed some of the disgust which millions in the country felt at the rush-act that doomed the Rosenbergs before Douglas' decision could be litigated in the lower courts.

Wheeler had figured he didn't need any evidence against Justice Douglas since there was no evidence against the Rosenbergs either and yet they were framed.

But, the world had moved since Wheeler's blackmail threat had commanded the Court to play ball with the FBI frameup or else face impeachment.

Millions of new consciences were awakened in the final days of the struggle to save the lives of the Rosenbergs. The effort to frame Douglas, in fact, awoke even more Americans to the sordid procedure in the whole Rosenberg case.

WHAT HAPPENS NOW that Wheeler's slanders against Douglas have collapsed? Is the country just supposed to watch this bully threaten the entire court with impeachment in order to get a swift execution, and then do nothing about it after he has gained his point with such means? Is the country supposed to let Wheeler get away with his sneer at Douglas "treason," a charge based on Douglas disagreement with the China Lobby and some phases of government foreign policy?

Are the blackmailers supposed to hurl their filth and then be mildly reproved for having failed to show any proof?

Serely, the country has a right to know who put Wheeler up to this job? Was it J. Edgar Hoover or Herbert Brownell?

Impeach Wheeler! Probe his plot to "get" Douglas on the basis of known frauds and slanders! Political blackmail should not be allowed to go unpunished.

SETBACK TO DEWEY

THE LIBERAL PARTY rank-and-file is responsible for the heavy set-back to the plans of Gov. Dewey and Republican machine to take over the New York City administration.

The Governor and his machine held out the bait of a "liberal" Republican candidate for Mayor, Rep. Jacob K. Javits, in the hope of getting the Liberals hooked to a "coalition" with the GOP, thereby making it possible for Dewey to capture City Hall.

Some Liberal Party leaders, who have gone so far in their bowing and scraping before reaction as to take a friendly attitude toward the big business, anti-labor Eisenhower Administration, were ready to go along with Dewey. Among other things, they had undoubtedly been offered some juicy patronage plums.

But the Liberal Party rank-and-file could not reconcile such a "coalition" with their own bitter opposition to the Dewey program of rent increases and fare rises. And so they made it unmistakably clear that such a Liberal-GOP "coalition" would not have their backing. They forced the leaders of their party to go along with the nomination of City Council president Rudolph Halley. Halley's voting record has come to symbolize for the average citizen opposition to the Dewey policies, against which the present Democratic Administration put up only token opposition, but which has been sharply opposed by the bulk of the labor movement, the American Labor Party, Negro people's groups and other civic bodies.

Dewey, of course, is not yet licked. He still has in reserve a possible alliance, formal or informal, with the Democratic machines, such as a major party gang-up behind a Dewey Democrat like Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan; or a behind-the-scenes deal involving a candidate like Mayor Impellitteri, in which the GOP would name a rival but throw its support to the Democrat.

The hostile attitude of the Liberal Party rank-and-file toward GOP reaction, which exists also toward the Democratic machines, is widely shared by the rank-and-file of the Democratic Party and even by some sections of the GOP.

The problem still remains how to unite the independent rank-and-file currents within these parties, as well as the more advanced current of independent thought which has broken with the major parties, in a true coalition to defeat the Dewey and reactionary Democratic machines, name a Negro for the Board of Estimate for the first time in the city's history and elect labor men to municipal office.

Famous Amnesty Struggles in History of the Negro People

By HERBERT APTHEKER

FOCUSING our attention, as we have throughout this series, upon the Federal Government itself, there are two particularly outstanding examples of the political persecution of the Negro people. Both involve punishment inflicted upon Negro troops who dared to resist brazen discriminatory practices and police brutality. Each may be, in this space, but touched on.

BROWNSVILLE

In 1906, the 25th Infantry Regiment, a regular army Negro outfit, was stationed near Brownsville, Tex. The men were subjected to innumerable indignities, and suffered repeatedly from savage beatings at the hands of the local police. In August of that year, after further provocations, three companies of the Regiment stood their ground in the face of police and mob assaults. When the fighting ended, one white was dead and two were wounded, including the Chief of Police.

President Theodore Roosevelt immediately denounced the soldiers and demanded, through the Army Inspector General, that they inform on the "ring-leaders." Not a man fingered another, all firmly declaring that they had acted in self-defense and, indeed, in defense of the dignity and honor of the uniform of the U. S. Army. The Inspector General personally interviewed some of the men and the whole weight of the government descended on the battalion with the object of breaking its unity. But the men stood together and would not be moved.

In November, 1906, the President dismissed the whole battalion from the service without honor, and ordered all disqualified for life from the military or civil service of the U. S., an order that hit men like Sgt. Mingo Sanders, a benedict veteran of over 25 years of duty in war and peace.

THE NEGRO PEOPLE were outraged and leaped to the defense of the "slandered battalion." Some whites, too, joined in the great protest movement. The first victory came in January, 1908, when the President revoked the discharged soldiers' civil disability. Soon, faced by the tremendous mass pressure, the Senate appointed an investigating committee. Its majority report upheld the government's acts, but this did not cause the mass protests to abate. The Brownsville Case entered the Presidential campaign of 1908—largely due to Dr. DuBois' leadership through the newly-launched Niagara Movement—and important politicians began to take it quite seriously.

Vindication came in 1909. Led by Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Congress passed an act appointing a court of inquiry to pass individually on the cases of the discharged soldiers. As a result the men were allowed to reenlist, if they wished, and received all rights and benefits due them as though they had been honorably discharged in the first place.

THE HOUSTON CASE

A similar case, but one more horrible in its consequences, occurred, also in Texas, in 1917. This case broke in the midst of terrible outbreaks against the Negro people, especially the East St. Louis massacre of July. Only the barest outline of the Houston event can be given here.

After many provocations, marked by extreme police brutality, the men of a battalion of the 24th Infantry Regiment,

stationed just outside Houston, were startled in the evening of August 23, to hear that two of their members had been severely beaten (false reports said killed) by Houston police. The men had been beaten after interceding on behalf of a Negro woman herself being brutally manhandled by two cops. Word reached the soldiers, too, that a lynch mob numbering 3,000 was forming.

About 125 soldiers, led by one Sgt. Vidal Henry, armed themselves and marched towards the city to free their two comrades, settled old scores with the police and meet the mob. A battle ensued and before peace was restored—through martial law in the city—twenty lay dead, including two Negroes and 18 whites, of whom five were policemen. Sgt. Henry, when captured, killed himself.

The soldiers involved were placed under arrest at once and removed to San Antonio. No white person was arrested. The soldiers' trials started October 20, 1917 and were over by November 28, 1917. Twenty-nine men were sentenced to die, and ninety-eight to jail, sixty-seven of them to terms ranging from 20 years to life.

Thirteen were selected for immediate execution. They were notified of the death penalty on December 9, 1917; it was approved by the Department Commander the next day; and at seven in the morning of December 11, 1917—time for appeal to the President being denied on the specious grounds that the nation was at war—the thirteen men of the 24th were hanged somewhere on the Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation. Their bodies were interned at once in unmarked graves, whose locations have never been revealed.

The thirteen rode to the execution spot singing hymns, and they mounted the gallows with songs on their lips. Upon the scaffold, in chairs, they waited, with terrible calm, for the moment of their executions. As each stepped forward to die, he shook hands with the others, said goodbye, and, according to the local press, "displayed the greatest fortitude while the ropes were adjusted."

THE ENTIRE NEGRO PEOPLE—and some portions of the white population—was aroused as never before. Through immediate intercession, led by James Weldon Johnson and Dr. DuBois of the NAACP, and backed by 12,500 signatures obtained overnight, President Wilson stopped the execution of the remaining 16 men. He reviewed their cases and commuted 10 to life imprisonment. Six more men were executed in September, 1918.

The effort to gain freedom for the remainder began at once. Among the Negro people there was a unanimous, gigantic clemency effort.

Two high points were the pilgrimage of all 558 delegates to the 14th Annual Convention of the NAACP in 1923 (held in Kansas City) to the 54 Houston Men still confined at Leavenworth.

A campaign for signatures to petitions asking President Coolidge to grant clemency began, and, in February, 1924, 125,000 signatures to such petitions were presented, personally, to the President by a delegation of Negro men and women remarkable for the breadth and stature of its members. Among them was Benjamin J. Davis, then editor of the Atlanta Independent, leader of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and father of the future Com-

munist leader, New York City Councilman, valiant fighter for Negro liberation and for peace, and himself today a political prisoner under the Smith Act.

Twenty of the prisoners were freed by Coolidge in 1924, 13 in 1925, and 18 in 1927. The last of the Houston Men to be freed was released in April, 1938—so late because he had escaped from prison in 1923 and was not recaptured until 1928. So ended, with victory, except for those who had died, the Case of the Men of Houston.

BUT, LIKE ALL BLOWS for freedom, that Case has never ended. It lives now and it speaks to us of the militancy of the Negro people, of the sadism of the American ruling class, especially in its advanced imperialist stage, of the irresistible

(Continued on Page 8)

Letters from Readers

White Supremacy On Everest

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your item on the "pay" received by the Nepalese Tensing Norkey for his historic successful climb of Mt. Everest, together with a New Zealand climber, prompts me to add another item which clarifies how the British expeditions finally, after 11 attempts, conquered the difficulties of this remote Himalayan peak.

All supplies for the climbers have to be carried by manpower from India, through the mountain approaches of Nepal (or in the case of previous expeditions) Tibet. On the slopes of Everest itself, the Nepalese Sherpas take over the role of porters—the white men climbers never carry loads. And in the case of the Indian coolie porters, we have it on the word of a British member of the present expedition, as published in the London Times of May 5 of this year:

"A snowfall during the night made the next three days journey to the foot of the icefall (on Everest) very arduous; a number of coolies were snowblind, and for all of them goggles were finally improvised (emphasis mine)—all the white men were provided with goggles as a matter of course—Reader."

The party arrived at the Camp I site (on the mountain) on April 12 and leveled platforms for the tents. The coolies were paid off; they had done a gallant job, and many of them had to sleep out unprotected."

In the same issue, the leader of several earlier Everest expeditions, Eric Shipton, writes on the 1938 expedition:

"I have never seen them (the Sherpas) so tired. When they reached the North Col the next day, one of them, Ondi, collapsed with double pneumonia, and another, Passang, with a cerebral thrombosis, which left him permanently paralyzed on his right side."

These men lost their source of livelihood and their health, in the attempts to climb Everest. Nearly a dozen of them, over years, lost their lives on the mountain, while only two white climbers died. What a commentary on racist supremacist attitudes that it is a source of triumph that the "British" finally climbed Everest! And can anyone imagine a Soviet scientific expedition treating its personnel with such brutality?

—A READER

McCarthy

(Continued from Page 1)
copies to reporters. In his statement, he declared:

"I believe the investigations into the political beliefs of American citizens and the political tenets of groups of American citizens to be in clear violation of provisions of the Bill of Rights.

"Observing the widespread nature of these investigations and noting by whom they are sponsored and conducted, I am forced to the conclusion that there exists a conspiracy to deprive entire political minorities of American citizens of their constitutional rights. And this deprivation of their rights being virtually the silencing of a political minority, I am forced to the further conclusion that the conspiracy exists for the purpose of overthrowing our democracy in favor of a fascist, totalitarian government.

"I have no hesitation in charging that this committee plays an active part in that conspiracy, and that its chairman, Sen. McCarthy, is its leader. Moreover, and in view of the forces at the disposal of this committee, I charge the conspiracy to be one to overthrow our form of government, if need be, by force and violence.

Boyer, who was personally known to a large number of reporters at the press table as a result of his long record as a newspaperman, was immediately handed the \$64 question by McCarthy. The chief inquisitor read sections of a speech by Boyer which had appeared in a book that Schine said appeared in an overseas library. The quote called for defense of rights of Communists.

"I am very proud of my political convictions," Boyer stated, "and I would gladly tell you about them—"

McCarthy cut him off and wanted to know if he had ever been part of an "international conspiracy" to overthrow the government by force and violence.

"I have never been a member of an international conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence," Boyer declared.

"Were you a member of the Communist Party in 1948?"

"Although I am very proud of my political convictions, in view of the McCarran Act and the Smith Act which send Americans to prison for their political beliefs, I assert my privilege under the Fifth Amendment and refuse to answer the question."

QUESTIONED ON BOOK

Much of the questioning centered on Boyer's book, "The Dark Ship." Colin demanded to know whether Blackie Meyers, seamen's

leader and a character in the book, was a Communist or espionage agent.

Boyer retorted that it was a vicious "libel" to list Meyers as an "espionage agent." He refused to answer whether the seaman was a Communist, even though Colin read a section from the book which referred to Meyers as a Communist.

At this point McCarthy announced that he would press a perjury charge against Boyer, claiming that the witness in executive session had answered that Meyers was not a Communist. After several minutes of insistence from Boyer, the record of the executive session was read back. It turned out that Boyer had denied that Meyers was an "espionage agent," not that he was a Communist. Nonetheless, McCarthy bullishly insisted that he would request the Justice Department to look into perjury charges.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE"

Holding another book before him, Colin wanted to know if Boyer had ever advocated "civil disobedience."

There were hurried glances among the inquisitors when Boyer retorted that "I quoted Thoreau" who after the execution of the abolitionist John Brown had advocated civil disobedience to bad laws. Boyer also called to the committee's attention that he quoted Thoreau's opposition to the Mexican war of 1846, Ralph Waldo Emerson's refusal to obey a bad Federal law and that he had cited the speeches and actions of the abolitionists who refused to bow to slavery even though it was the law of the land.

Noting that Boyer had written for the New Yorker, Masses & Mainstream and the Daily Worker, J. B. Matthews, McCarthy's new "researcher" wanted to know if Boyer had ever advanced the "fight against Communism."

"I don't think the true American way of life," Boyer answered, "is based on fighting Communism." With that, McCarthy ordered Boyer off the stand.

Before he did so, However, Boyer left copies of a statement which McCarthy would not let him read for reporters. The statement rapped the "book burning" spree and declared:

"When books are banned not as a result of their content but as a result of the political assassination of their authors, an incalculable injury is being inflicted on the American people.

"The freedom to read is being torn from them by a self appointed censor in flagrant violation of the Bill of Rights and it is no answer to say that only Europeans are being censored. Such censorship are not static. They grow.

When books are banned for any reason, it is bad enough. But when they are banned not for what they say but for what political adventurers say of their authors beliefs, all pretense of democracy must be abandoned, all talk of freedom of the press become mockery. But to most Americans, freedom of the press is sacred and democracy is vital. Both will be fought for and both will be saved."

QUERIED ON PHILOSOPHY

Burgum, a mild mannered man who had taught for 28 years at New York University until he was dismissed for refusing to be part of a McCarthyite inquisition, also refused to cooperate and invoked the fifth amendment against questions on political beliefs.

The inquisitors began on the professor by quoting a section from

one of his books in which he had referred to Marxism and Hegelianism as "dynamic philosophies."

With Colin and McCarthy pressing the questions, it was a demonstration of fascist-like disregard for the storehouse of human knowledge. They brushed aside Burgum's statement that Marxism and Hegelianism were not the same thing, and that he was merely referring to them as philosophies.

McCarthy demanded to know whether Burgum's evaluation of Marxian and Hegelian philosophy was "effectively fighting Communism."

"It is not within the province of a literary critic," Burgum replied, "to fight Communism, but to explain the meaning and value of literature."

McCarthy also sought to know whether Burgum was a Communist when he attended Dartmouth as a student. Burgum pointed out he was a student at Dartmouth from 1911 to 1915, when no Communist Party existed.

Matthews, however, quickly came to McCarthy's aid and brought out that the Marx and Engels published the Communist Manifesto in 1848. This, for McCarthy, appeared to be proof positive that Burgum was trying to evade an answer.

Negro Families Defy Hate Bomb Of Lily-Whiters

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1.—Police today guarded seven Negro families who moved into an all-white neighborhood determined to stay despite an explosion which damaged one of their homes.

The Sunday morning explosion shattered windows and blew off shingles on the home of Wrenn Williams, 45, a Negro utility worker.

"I guess 'they' meant to hurt us but we're staying," he said.

Williams and Eddie Smith, one of the first Negroes to occupy a house in the neighborhood, both said groups of white persons had called on them and said, "This is a white neighborhood."

4-Cent Pattern Wage Raise Seen In Oil Industry

HAMMOND, Ind., July 1.—An official of the CIO Oilworkers Union said today that the union's Local 210 had "tentatively approved" a four percent pay raise, and the action may set a pattern for midwest petroleum refineries.

Growers in Israel Destroy Tomatoes

TEL AVIV, Israel, July 1.—Israeli growers have destroyed 200 tons of tomatoes rather than accept low prices for them from cannery operators. Trucks dumped the vegetables on the so-called French Carmel near Haifa and left them to rot in the sun.



I have moved downstairs (Same bldg., street entrance)
76 EAST 11th ST.
(WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from Imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way — store entrance.

Halley

(Continued from Page 1)
ley next November.

The boom for a bipartisan nomination of Hogan is swiftly petering out. Not only has the Dewey-Democratic aspirant failed to win any heavy straw vote support, but politicians in both major parties yesterday pointed out that a bipartisan agreement would enhance Halley's argument that the two machines are merely ganging up to deprive voters of an independent choice. In the words of one Tammany figure, "such a deal would help Halley more than hurt him."

Another Democratic aspirant, Miles M. McDonald, Brooklyn D. A., was getting cool treatment from party leaders in the wake of clubhouse reports that he had little support except from districts where anti-New Deal machine strength and hierarchical influences were dominant.

Mayor Impellitteri checked his usual barbed utterances as to his election next November when reporters asked him to comment on the Halley nomination.

"Do you think there's any chance of his being elected?" the Mayor was asked.

"That's up to the voters," he replied, a remark not startlingly original nor even bright but which did reflect a growing uneasiness in City Hall over Halley's apparent strength.

The Halley nomination at the Hotel Statler meeting, judging from the attitude of the delegates and the cautious approach of Adolph A. Berle, state chairman, who had led the "fusion" talks with Republicans behind Rep. Jacob Javits, was a clear-cut victory of the party's rand-and-file.

NONE FOR JAVITS

Berle submitted Javits' name among 12 others agreed on between Dewey spokesmen and Liberal leaders for "discussion" at their recent conferences. Not a single one of the 500 delegates spoke up for Javits, long considered to be the Liberal's favorite office-holder.

When Halley's name was presented, the entire Georgian Room exploded for five minutes and he was nominated without dissent.

About 12 persons spoke on behalf of Halley's candidacy, and the single thread that linked all of their speeches was his consistent opposition to Dewey's "grab-bag program" of seizing the city administration and imposing higher fares and increased rents on the people.

Conversely, Javits was criticized for "bolting" the Liberal program and "falling prey to the Republican wolves." Speakers said that Javits had been warned that unless he opposed the governor's program he could not rely on the Liberal nomination.

This was seen as an oblique way of chiding Berle for seeking a Re-

publican-Liberal nomination for the upper West Side Manhattan congressman.

Luigi Antonini, ILGWU leader, who has been reported at odds with David Dubinsky, president, over the Halley nomination, said he did not like the Council President "personally" but was willing to throw his personal feelings aside for the sake of unity in the party. He said a Liberal Party victory would make it the "first" and "not the third party" in New York City.

While the Halley movement continued to roll, Democratic leaders were pressing Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt to accept the nomination. Roosevelt has been reluctant to enter the mayoralty race, preferring to be chosen as the party's gubernatorial choice next year. But the desperate Democratic politicians may be too insistent for him to deny.

There was continued speculation that the Democrats and Republicans might join in a bipartisan nomination of District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, but leaders in both parties pointed out that this "would prove Halley's argument" that both parties are ganged up against any "independent" and anti-machine candidate. They said a bipartisan nomination of Hogan would help, more than hurt, the Council President. This may lead to a "sneak" GOP candidate with merely token campaign pretenses within Hogan, the Democratic candidate, the actual front man for Gov. Dewey.

Two other Democratic possibilities are Brooklyn District Attorney Miles M. McDonald, a reactionary adherent of Farley's policies and Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security Director.

Invite British Women To Visit Soviet Co-ops

LONDON, July 1 (ALN).—An invitation to five women to visit the Soviet Union this summer as guests of the Moscow Women's Co-operative Committee was heard by delegates to the annual congress of Women's Cooperative Guild.

The invitation was extended by visiting delegate Elena Galakhova, who said: "Our desire is to acquaint your workers with our workers. It is up to them to choose what they want to see." The Guild's central committee is to discuss the most democratic way of selecting the five members to go to Russia.

The congress adopted resolutions calling for every effort to bring about a cease fire in Korea and the withdrawal of foreign troops from all countries.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7544.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO RENT
3 1/2 ROOMS. Completely furnished. Upper Bronx. Inter-racial. reasonable rent. Immediate occupancy. TU 3-9874 after 4 p.m.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET
BEAUTIFUL Summer Sublease. 3 rooms 563 E. 14th St. 145th St. WA 6-4977.

FOR SALE
FOLDING ALUMINUM Beach Chair with sun shade and foot rest. Reg. \$29.95. Spec. \$20.95. Also Aluminum Yacht Chair. \$9.95 value, special \$6.50. Standard Brand Dist. 143 4th Ave. (bet. 13th and 14th Sts.) GR. 3-7819. Thirty minutes free parking.

SERVICES
FURNITURE REFINISHED & REPAIRED
FURNITURE refinished and repaired, if you are tired of maple, we make it mahogany, estimates free. Work done in your home. Call IN 9-0432.
(Upholsterers)
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SPICK'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 6-7107.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE
packed van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7164.

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1. For better service on subscriptions. A—please mark all cards sent to us whether new or renewal. B—If it's a bundle of papers, indicate how many the person now gets, or say add to bundle, or make a bundle of 2, 3, or more.

2. FOR SUMMER VACATIONISTS
A—changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one. B—This is for a change of address at any time. C—To expedite the stopping of a subscription, also send us the wrapper from the paper.

3. All orders for Club bundles must be in our office no later than 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

4. In calling these things to your attention, we hope to avoid many errors made in the past, and to give better service to our readers.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

Brothers & Sisters of Lodge
500, JPFO IWO, mourn the
loss of brother
JACK ZILBERT
and invite all to attend
funeral services.
THURS., JULY 2, 2:30 PM
Park West Chapel
115 W. 79th St.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance
CARL BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3824

Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
12 E. 10th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
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bet. 15 and 16 Sts. — GR 7-6644
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention in Parties & Banquets

State Dept. Bans Authentic Works on Negroes, But Sponsors Play Like 'Porgy and Bess'

By DAVID PLATT

Several hundred books of 40 well-known authors have been banned in State Department overseas libraries. The authors include James S. Allen, Herbert Aptheker, Lillian Hellman, Langston Hughes, Howard Fast, Albert Maltz, Philip Foner, Millen Brand, Dashiell Hammett, William Mandel, Morris Schappes, Walter White, Bernhard J. Stern, Agnes Smedley, Gene Weltfish, Stefan Heym, Alfred Kreymborg, Owen Lattimore. The reason given by Dulles and McCarthy for this brutal censorship reminiscent of Nazi Germany is that the books of these authors "endanger" U. S. institutions.

Let's take one author—Herbert Aptheker—for example—and see whether any of the reviewers of his numerous books on Negro history during the past two decades ever charged they were 'un-American' or 'disloyal.'

First of all let's note the high tribute paid to Aptheker's books by the Negro scholar John Hope Franklin, Professor of History at Howard University, and author of the widely-used textbook 'From Slavery to Freedom—A History of American Negroes,' published by Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y., in 1947. In that textbook—in the section entitled 'Bibliographical Notes'—one finds the following on Aptheker:

• P. 603: "The best account of resistance to slavery is Herbert Aptheker, 'American Negro Slave Revolts' (N.Y., 1943). His 'Maroons within the present limits of the United States,' Journal of Negro History, XXIV (April, 1939) is also valuable." (Reprinted in Aptheker's book 'To Be Free,' N.Y., 1948.)

• P. 605: "Herbert Aptheker, 'Militant Abolitionism,' Journal of Negro History, XXVI (October, 1941) is excellent. (Reprinted in 'To Be Free,' N.Y., 1948.)

• P. 606: "The exciting story of black abolitionists is excellently told by Herbert Aptheker in 'The Negro in the Abolitionist Movement' (N.Y., 1941)."

• P. 607: "Herbert Aptheker, 'The Negro in the Civil War' (N.Y., 1939), is a brief, but valuable work."

• P. 608: "Herbert Aptheker's 'Negro Casualties in the Civil War,' Journal of Negro History, XXXII (January, 1947), is the most recent and best study on the subject." (Reprinted in 'To Be Free,' N.Y., 1948.)

It occurs to us, if Aptheker's

books are banned, how long before the McCarthyites will get around to investigating the author and publisher of the book that praised him so highly.

Dulles and McCarthy want to burn Aptheker's monumental 'A Documentary History of the Negro People in the U. S.' but this book was hailed in a capitalist newspaper in the South (of all places) as "the most exciting discovery of the decade." The paper was the Times Dispatch of Richmond, Va.

The reviewer, Sarah Patton Boyle, wrote:

"Dr. Herbert Aptheker, editor-author of this contribution of 500,000 words, spent 15 years compiling it. He has written four other treatises on the Negro people, and has received two important awards for research, including a Guggenheim fellowship. Most of the 450 documents the present volume contains have never been published before in any form. The letters, confessions, speeches and petitions are printed verbatim, with misspelling and grammatical errors faithfully recorded wherever they occur in the original manuscripts. This contributes to the realism, authenticity and human interest characteristic of the book."

Miss Boyle continues:

"The armchair adventurer enjoys through this volume an experience in living seldom vouchsafed even to those who seek adventure in person. For he is made a part of the lives of individuals who are under the compulsion of emotions which are seldom encountered at full strength in ordinary lives. . . .

"Every word in the volume was written by Negroes, but there is no segregation in human needs and human tragedy. It expresses, not 'the soul of a people,' but the human soul itself in desperation. One need not be a liberal to find this book the most exciting discovery of the decade. . . . It is a cogent record of how men think and feel when the pressure of other men approaches the unbearable. As such it should be in the library of every American citizen, regardless of his position on the issue of civil rights."

Nothing here about "endangering" U. S. institutions.

And here's what other leading newspapers and magazines said about 'A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States':

TIMES, Los Angeles, Cal.: "An impressive and valuable contribution to American history . . . well documented, this volume is a 'must' for libraries and research students."

AFRO-AMERICAN, Phila., Pa.: "It is . . . the result of such assiduous research . . . it will solve certain, research problems for a generation of students. There are more than four hundred and fifty documents—primary sources—and many of them have never before been published."

PHYLON, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.: "This is one of the most useful publications of the past year. It fills a wide gap. It is accurate and authentic. It should find a place in all libraries that have holdings on the history of the United States. Teachers in the social studies—especially history—should keep it within arm's reach. And the general reader will find it fascinating to hop, skip and jump through these pages."

JACKSON ADVOCATE, Jackson, Miss.: "This is a very valu-



able book and no person should attempt a treatise on the Negro in America without perusing its pages."

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW: "It is a highly valuable contribution to the literature of its field."

THE CHURCHMAN: "An exciting and challenging history of the Negro . . . a rich and documentary record of all aspects of the history of an integral group in our democracy."

It is a tragic commentary on the terribly wrong course our country has embarked upon under the leadership of the McCarthyites—that State Department libra-

ries overseas may no longer keep Aptheker's works on their shelves.

To get the full picture of this betrayal of our democratic heritage by cultural ignoramuses in high posts in government, one must contrast the official banning of 'A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States,' a work that has enriched the culture of our country, with the State Department-sponsored tour abroad of the play 'Porgy and Bess.'

"This play," said James Hicks in the 'Afro-American,' "with its stereotyped characters and sordid plot, is against everything that Negro Americans are fighting for. It is the most insulting, the most

libelous, the most degrading act that could possibly be perpetrated against the Negro people."

"Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, who protested South Pacific's interracial theme, would welcome 'Porgy and Bess' with open arms," said Hicks, pointing out that this "disgraceful felony" against the Negro people is "further compounded by the fact that our U. S. State Department selected 'Porgy' as a show to which it gave its blessings and assistance for presentation to the free peoples of Europe."

Now you tell me who's really endangering our democratic institutions!

ELEGY ON THE ROSENBERGS

Editor, Feature Page:

I am enclosing a poem for the martyred Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

If printed, the poem should bear my pen name, Sheehy, which is an Irish name of the original Gaels. My father fought in arms in the Dublin streets in '67, was thrown into Kilmainham Gaol and exiled by the sign manual of the usurper, Queen Victoria.

The Rosenbergs are enshrined in my pantheon with Emmet and Tone, Connolly and Pearse, all, in Heine's phrase, brave soldiers in the war for the liberation of humanity.

FRANCIS SHEEHY.

Bitter hatred burns my heart

For the monsters that murdered the Rosenbergs; Murder, Incorporated, usurps the seat of power; Sits in the Department of Justice, Sits in the Supreme Court, Sits in the White House, Weaving webs to tangle and strangle Courage, hope and youth, Purity, peace and the people. Those wolves I will not name in the same breath That shapes the name of Rosenberg, Ethel and Julius, Beloved, immaculate comrades.

Love beyond telling, stronger than death, Deeper than the night and brighter than the day Flames in my heart for the murdered friends of man,

And friends of mine, forever, Julius and Ethel, lovers and toilers of peace, Their name become a battle-cry and beacon To sound and shine in tragedy and triumph.

Love of the Good is loathing of the Evil; From these and these alone is molded and lifted aloft,

Stone upon stone, with patient and painful hands, The masonry of the building of brotherhood, The future home of Man, the noblest work of Time.

Here humbly labored the Rosenbergs, Outfacing more than their share of the danger; In prison and chains they labored, outfacing death. Here will arise their vindication and here their monument.

IV

At the graveside of Ethel and Julius, Their beautiful souls before us, Over the still scarred earth enfolding their seared young bodies,

We swear by this sheltering earth, By the stars of the Sabbath they never saw, By the sun that never greeted them again, By the hallowed and vital remembrance Of their loyal lives and cruel deaths, We swear they shall be avenged.

VI

We swear that this land shall be redeemed From the bloody paws and bulging maws of assassins, That their cradle and tomb, forge of their dreams, Of their models and forerunners, fighters and poets of progress, Shrine of their faith, shall be cleansed of the cloud of shame, Made worthy their sacrifice and fit for the friendship of nations.

VI

Dear, tortured, steadfast, dead yet deathless friends, Olav hashalom, prayer of your ancient fathers, We say for you, and say All honor and thanks to you, And to us the plighted struggle: We have sworn it.

FRANCIS SHEEHY

IN MEMORIAM (ETHEL & JULIE)

I grieve, yet do not weep, The crime committed is too grave

For tears to cleanse the stain, The fire you kindled in our hearts,

The purifying flame, will live on After these beasts are in their graves,

And mankind will rejoice in better days Of Peace, Prosperity and Equal Rights

For you (the dead are still alive) Your sons and mine and to all good people

Your names will live on in glory Of man; while theirs, to their Eternal shame, will rot in the hellfire of their own creation.

—SYLVIA DWYER.

Sports Editor Lester Rodney is on vacation. His column "On the Scoreboard" will be resumed July 7.

Phila. ACLU Maps Fight on Witchhunt Bills

PHILADELPHIA.—A campaign to defeat the various thought control and witchhunt bills introduced into this session of the state legislature has been launched by the Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Terming the four bills singled out for defeat "a challenge to your liberty," the committee is distributing a leaflet urging citizens to express their opposition through protests to the legislators in Harrisburg.

The citizens' vigilance for their liberties forced major amendments to the Pechan Bill of 1951, the ACLU recalls.

"Four new bills now before the State Legislature in Harrisburg raise the threat anew," it continues.

"All are alike in being unnecessary, alike in their potential harm to innocent persons, alike in fostering an atmosphere of resentment, fear, distrust and timidity."

THE ACLU legislative campaign is centering around four bills, which are summarized in last month's issue of the Civil Liberties Record:

SENATE BILL 94, introduced by Senator Pechan which would rob public officials of the protection of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. Those who claim the Constitutional privilege of not giving testimony which might be turned against them would automatically lose their jobs under this bill. This bill is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on State Government.

HOUSE BILL 925 sets up a state "un-American Committee." It would give the Commission on State Government power to investigate "un-American activities of employees of the State and its political subdivisions."

This bill is the product of Rep. William A. Bolton, Republican, of Montgomery County, also sponsor of another measure to ban strikes in public utilities. It is before the House Committee on State Government.

HOUSE BILL 1012 requires a loyalty oath for officers and fund raisers of "charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic" organizations. This bill is before the House Committee on Welfare.

HOUSE BILL 1096 is called a "state version of the Smith Act." It outlaws "subversive" organizations, and would deprive "subversives" permanently of the right to vote, among other provisions. This

bill is before the House Committee on Law and Order.

Though these bills are still in committee, the ACLU warns, there is still danger that they may be reported out at any time and passed, especially in the waning days of the legislature, unless opposition continues.

The time to defeat them is now, the ACLU points out, before they are reported on the floor of the Legislature where prolonged and uncertain fight will have to be waged against them.

SHIPYARD LAYOFFS: About 3,100 Philadelphia Naval Base civilian workers are reported due for lay-offs the next seven months. Some have seniority up to 10 or 12 years.

The Phila. Naval Base cutback, from 13,700 to 10,600 by Jan. 30, is being protested by the Federal Employees Veterans Association, Post R-31. Lay-offs are reported scheduled on a monthly basis. They are part of a nation-wide Navy Yard program to lay off 13,835 workers.

Rear Admiral Peter Haas, Jr., in charge of the Yard said the lay-offs were due to Navy Bureau policy to shift repair work to private yards.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS of UMW local officials are taking place this month.

Negro Docker Assaulted for Balking at Dues

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The business agent of a local longshoremen's union struck a Negro member, Cornelius Lepree, on the head three times and then knocked him to the ground because he argued about paying five percent of his salary to the union, the District Attorney's Office said today.

Assistant District Attorney Raoul Sere said that the agent, Hubert Richards, would be charged with simple battery. Richards is the agent for Local 1800 of the International Longshoremen's Association. His local is affiliated with Negro Local 1419, which is headed by Dave A. Dennis.

Dennis was grilled for three days last week by Sen. Charles Tobey's subcommittee.

Financial Pages Plus Experience In Shops Show Layoffs Likely

DETROIT.—More evidence of an approaching crisis in the auto industry appeared last week. Frank talk on the financial pages of the daily press and in-the-shop experiences refuted the auto magnates' heated denial of UAW president Walter Reuther's charge that substantial layoffs are in the cards.

• The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago predicted that unemployment may hit the auto industry this fall and production drop by as much as 40 percent. There are not enough "defense" orders to make up the difference.

• "Automotive News" finds a tapering off of new car sales in some sections of the country, and "sluggish" used car market. Dealers reveal that new car stocks on hand (except Ford and Chevrolet) are growing.

• Ralph R. Watts writes in the financial pages of the Detroit News: "Some (new car) dealers are beginning to express doubts about the market after July 1."

They say that if production continues at its present high rate, many of them will be closing.

• The Michigan Employment Security Commission forecast that soon fewer jobs may be available.

• Nevertheless, during the first five months of 1953, the Big

Three boosted production of vehicles by 44 percent over the same period last year—from 1,921,107 to 2,765,257.

Shop workers report that speed-up is running riot. Buick has already scheduled a strike vote on the situation, and similar action looms at Fisher One.

Big three spokesmen brushed off Reuther's warning that mass layoffs and economic dislocation would result from completion of 60 percent of scheduled production during the first six months of 1953. They now claim that there will be a record output during the second six months too.

But if so, who is to buy all the cars?

Not the farmers with crop prices down 11 percent from last year.

Not the workers, most of whom have had a drop in real wages, and who are paying 62 percent more per capita federal, state and local taxes than before Korea.

Not the small businessmen, whose prosperity depends on the

prosperity of his farmer and worker customers.

The biggest potential market to be opened up for cars is in the field of foreign trade. There has been a decline in exports of non-war goods. This is one point, unfortunately, which Reuther failed to bring out in his warning statement.

Aptheker

(Continued from Page 5)

power of an aroused, united, broad, firmly led and organized movement for justice and for the liberation of those jailed for the people's sake.

The history of the Negro people shows that the present leaders who are hounded, indicted, jailed, forced into the status of political refugees, like Paul Robeson, Dr. Du Bois, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, James E. Jackson, William L. Patterson, Benjamin L. Careathers, and so many more, are true people's leaders. They are acting as continuators of the great heritage of unyielding struggle bestowed upon humanity by that titan, the great Frederick Douglass, who, at his noblest, embodied within himself all the power of the Negro people.

It is they, fighting and suffering for the interests of the Negro people, and therefore of mankind, who are in the mainstream of Negro history. To free them from all restraints is to free ourselves, to free our country, to assure peace.

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18 Notables in Plea for Amnesty for Carl Winter

DETROIT, July 1.—Two years ago the Supreme Court in a 6-2 decision, upheld the thought-control Smith Act conviction of 11 leaders of the Communist Party, including Carl Winter, Michigan state chairman.

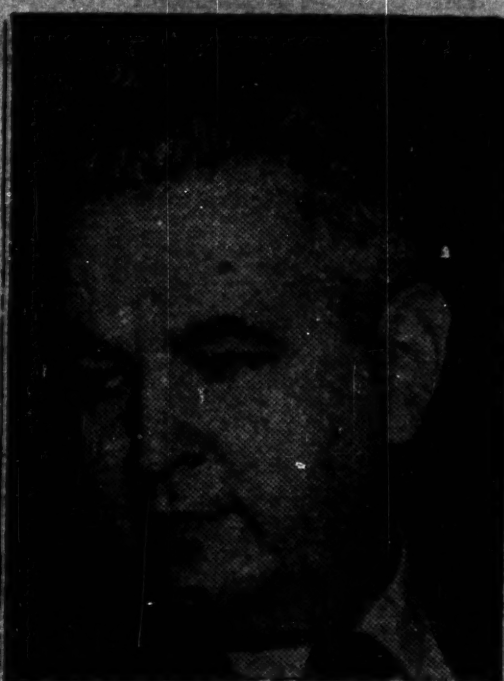
One month later Winter was in jail, serving a harsh five-year sentence imposed not for anything he did, but for what he allegedly intended to teach and advocate.

Today there is a growing demand that Winter and his colleagues be granted AMNESTY by the President. Amnesty appeals have come from Ford Local 600, from 161 religious leaders, 150 distinguished women, 280 notables.

Eighteen outstanding Michiganders of various political beliefs have now joined with the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims in urging "those with a social conscience" to circulate and sign an amnesty petition.

Amnesty would be a blow to the Smith Act itself, which looms as a menace not only to Communists, but to all progressives, all of organized labor, all peace advocates. It would mean belated justice for those who have already served 23 long months in jail for what Justice Hugo Black described in his dissenting opinion as simply agreement "to assemble and talk and publish certain ideas at a later date."

In the case of Carl Winter, it would mean his return to a wife who needs him now more than ever—for, since Carl's imprisonment, Helen Allison Winter has become an invalid, and is even so threatened by prosecution under the Smith Act. It would mean security and happiness again for their 10-year-old daughter, Michele.



WINTER

Michigan notables sponsoring the amnesty petition are:

Rev. Paul J. Altieri, Lansing; Dr. Russell J. Baker, Dean, Kalamazoo College; Crane, Detroit; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Dorothy Knight, Detroit; Rev. Robert Elden J. Dennis, Bloomfield Hills; Sam Brown, Detroit; Rev. Henry Hill, W. Lawson, Dearborn; Rev. Henry Lewis, Ann Arbor; Rev. F. Ricksford Meyers, Detroit; Dr. Michael Parsment, professor emeritus, University of Michigan; Rev. L. S. Reed, Mackinaw City; Sidney Rosen, Grosse Pointe; Nathan Rosenzweig, Detroit; Prof. Preston Slosson, University of Michigan; Maurice Sugar, Detroit; Rev. I. and Taylor, Detroit; and Mrs. Clara H. Vincent, People's Institute of Applied Religion, Farmington.

What's On?

Coming
OUTING TO ARROW FARM, Sun., July 19, 9 a.m. Round trip and full day for \$3.50. Register Mon. through Thurs. 5 to 1 p.m. at Garment ALP Center, 359 W. 30th St.
THE YOUTH COMMITTEE of Greenwich Village ALP Party, 28 Greenwich Ave., invites you to hear Victor Perlo, outstanding economist, "Must Peace Bring Unemployment?" this Thurs., July 2 at 8 p.m. Discussion and refreshments.

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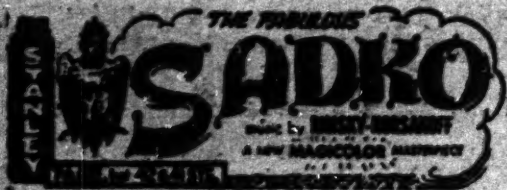
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